the new Board of Agriculture at the recent session of the General Assembly, I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following question: Do the persons who have been elected by the General Assembly under and by virtue

of an Act entitled "An Act to create a Department of Agriculture," etc., approved December 22, 1887, now constitute the Board of Agriculture?

Very respectfully, J. P. RICHARDSON, Governor.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 10, 1888. Hon. John Peter Richardson, Governor,

Columbia, S. C. DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of

You submit for my consideration and opinion the following question: "Do the persons who have been elected by the General Assembly under and by virtue of 'An hurt. Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to create a Department of Agriculture' &c., approved 22nd December, 1887, now constitute the Board of Agriculture?" In reply, I have to say, that on the same day that said Act was passed, the General Assembly elected ten members of said Board as directed by said Act. The persons so elected constitute the Board of Agriculture, unless it should appear that at the time of the election the General Assembly was not authorized to hold the same. The only doubt as to the validity of the election that could be suggested is, that no day is specially named in the body of the Act as the day upon which it shall take effect, and hence, if it be subject to the provisions of the Act of 1879 (General Statutes, Section 33), its operation would be suspended until the expiration of twenty days after its pas-

submit the following propositions, viz:

1. Under the Constitution of this State, every Act of the General Assembly takes effect immediately upon its passage.

2. No Legislature is authorized or empowered to provide any rule or regulation for the guidance or government of subse-

In reply to such suggestion, I would

quent Legislatures. If we have reference only to the Constitution, then the Act in question took effect on the 22d December. 1887, the date of its approval by the Governor. If it did not then take effect, it must be in consequence of the regulation prescribed by the Act of 1879. But if one Legislature has no power to impose any restrictions upon any other Legislature, then the Act of December 22, 1887, would in allo way be affected, in reference to the time when it shall take effect, by the provisions of the Act of 1879, unless it be presumed that the former body intended to conform to the rule or regulation prescribed by the latter. This sumption could only arise from the fact awaiting trial. that the Act of 1879 was upon the statutebooks, and if subsequent Legislatures did not intend to be bound thereby it would have been repealed. But, on the other hand, it is also to be presumed that the he recommends the consolidation of judi-Legislature intended the Act to take effect | cial districts so as to reduce the number of Legislature intended the Act to that Consti-according to the provisions of the Consti-ludges from forty-four to forty.

Senator Edmunds, from the Judiciary ing a contrary intention. This latter predont as a part of this Act the provisions of the Act of 1879, or that the same should not take effect until twenty days after its passage, is rebutted by the the Act in question, and elected the members of the Board as therein providedthereby clearly indicating that, as to this Act at least, it was not bound by the rule or regulation prescribed by the Legislature

My opinion, therefore, is that the Act in question took effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor, and that the persons elected by the General Assembly as aforesaid constitute the Board of Agriculture.
Respectfully submitted.

of 1879.

Jos. H. EARLE, Attorney General S. C.

The New York Tribnne published the before the Grange for earnest work. following paragraph on Saturday last: "G. The election of a Worthy Master to fill the S. Coit, of Bridgeport, Conn., corrects the unexpired term of brother James N. Lipsstatement, telegraphed last week from comb, resigned, provision made for the Charleston, S. C., that Justice Haynsworth, revival of the Order throughout the State of that city, who was shot on the Beach during a difficulty' in Court between two the furtherance of the aims and objects of quarrelsome prisoners brought before him, the Inter-State Grange Encampment to be was 'tle man that fired the first gun on held in the city of Spartanburg the first Fort Sumter in 1861.' Mr. Coit says he was in Charleston when the bombardment of Sumter began, and that it was generally understood there that the first shot was of the soil, and artisans as well, at a season was in Charleston when the bombardment fired by Ex-Governor Ruffin, of South Carolina. He described Ruffin as being then a very picturesque specimen of the discussion of subjects of vital importance old-time fire-eater, with his venerable figure to the farming and kindred interests of the and long, gray hair, and says that in his zeal for the Confederate cause the ex-Governor | that each Grange in the State, not absolutely had begged the privilege of firing the shot which he hoped might pass into history with that other shot that was 'heard round the world,' and Gen. Beauregard gratified

They are both wrong. The first shot fired at Sumter was fired by Capt. George S. James. The story that Mr. Haynsworth fired the first shot at Fort Sumter has already been corrected. As stated it was the steamship "Star of the West" on which he fired when it was attempting to reach Fort Sumter. There was no such person as Ex-Governor Ruffin, of South Carolina. The gentleman alluded to was Judge Ruffin. of Virginia, who came to Charleston at private in the Carolina Light Infantry .-

A Romance in Real Life.

NEW YORK, January 7 .- On September 5. Julius Feuret escaped from Sing Sing, where he had served four months of a five year's term for forgery. He failed in his attempt to swim across the Hudson, but finally reached Stamford, Ct., and thence made his way to Montreal. There he assumed the name of Charles Chestlet, and married a pretty young, French, Canadian girl. Three months ago he brought his wife to Williamsburg, N. Y., and secured a position as drug clerk at \$18 a week. Since his marriage he has led an exemplary life and believed himself free from pursuit. One day last week a former jail companion recognized Feuret on Sixth avenue, and notified Warden Brush. Today Feuret was arrested at his home in Williamsburg and returned to prison. Before being taken away Feuret confessed to his wife all he had done. His wife said, "You have always been a good husband to me," and then swooned. As the poor woman is in a delicate condition it is much feared that the shock may endanger her life.

The Richmond & Danville Office A bill has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature to prevent the Richmond & Danville railroad company from establishing its main offices in Washington. The bill pro-vides that every railroad company chartered by the State of Virginia, and doing business in that State, shall establish and keep at some point within the State, its principal office, and the offices of its treasurer, auditor, general superintendent, general freight agent or freight manager, gen-eral passenger agent and of such other general offices or agents as such company shall have or employ in carrying on its business. This is not designed to prevent tion of its offices from time to time to some other point within the State, or from establishing branch offices in any department of its business outside of the State and appointing sub-agents. Any company failing to comply with the requirements of the Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than

\$5,000, and not to exceed \$50,000. Master Workman Powderly is slowly improving.

lions of dollars will be needed to complete the proposed Catholic University.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES items of Interest Gathered Quarters.

Late developments bring an early settlement of the Reading Railroad difficulties entirely within the range of probability. At Cork, Ireland, yesterday, Dr. Philip Cross, formerly surgeon in the 53d regi-ment, was hanged for the murder of his wife by poisoning.

"I've lost my grip," sadly sighed a penniless commercial traveller when the hotel proprietor seized his valise for non p'yment of board. The convention for securing cheap rail-

road excursion rates to the South for persons prospecting with a view to settle is in session in Chattanooga. The New York jury, in the case of Miss Campbell against Coffee Merchant Arbuckle, for breach of promise of marriage, returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum

of \$45,000. A Shanghai dispatch, says that a fanatial outbreak has occurred in the province of Tukien. Twenty Christian churches have been burned and the converts massa-

Eight armed men stopped the Mexican Central passenger train on Tuesday evening 300 miles south of El Paso, Texas, and robbed the express car. Nobody was

An Iowa prize-fighter had a rib broken in a bout recently, and fainted. Adam lost a rib, and we are not told that he fainted. Perhaps he did't know what trouble the loss portended. Sickel, Hellen & Co. of Baltimore, no-

ions and white goods, have made an assignment for the the benefit of their credors to William J. Dixon. The bond of the trustees is \$200,000.

At Chattanooga yesterday, during a quarrel between Lew Owens and J. D. Barnes, the former was shot three times by Barnes, who was cut by Owens. The wounds of Owens are mortal. A local passenger train on the Northern

Pacific Railroad was derailed by snow drifts near Grey Cliff, Montana, on Tuesday evening. The engineer and fireman were killed; no one else was injured. An epidemic of erysipelas has broken out among the Indians at Poplar River, Montana. About twenty have died. The cause is close confinement and bad ventila-

A dispatch from Gainesville, Ga, say that a solid vein of black lead ore, more than 200 feet wide, has been discovered there, and that it is the largest denear posit found east of the Rocky Mountains. An express train running from Boston for Portland was wrecked on the Haver-hill bridge, over the Merrimac River, yesterday afternoon. Seven persons were killed and fifty-two wounded-fourteen of

them very seriously. One of the Reading strikers, at Norristown, on Monday night, attacked an engincer upon his locomotive and knocked him down with a coupling pin, and it took three men to drive the rioter from the en gine and arrest him. He is now locked up

Governor Larrabee of Ohio, in his biennial message to the Legislature, says that the enforcement of the prohibitory law has been so efficient in reducing crime that

Committee, has made an adverse report on engaged in prayer, and again so dis- birds on every ten-acre lot. Don't say sumption, it seems to me, is stronger than the nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar to be the former. However, if it be otherwise, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, still any presumption that the Legislature and Senator Pugh, on behalf of the minority of the same committee subm vorable report. The reports were placed

on the calendar. A dispatch from San Francisco says that fart that on the very day of its passage, to wit, on December 22, 1887, the General Assembly held an election as prescribed by ty, about midnight of Tuesday, which resulted in the burning of several passengers and serious injury otherwise to many others. A rear car full of sleeping emigrants brooke loose and ran down a steep grade, and over an eighty-foot embankment, and in a moment was a mass of flames.

State Grange Meeting.

The annual meeting of the State Grange will be held in this city on Wednesday, February 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M. Secretary Holloway has issued an address to the patrons in which he says: "It is to be trial. We pay freight both ways if not hoped that the meeting will be largely attended by members of the Order throughout the State, as important business will and the attention of Patrons is required in

week of next August. State. We, therefore, most earnestly beg dead, see that a representative is sent to the meeting of the State Grange prepared as coadjutors in the progression of what our State needs and requires of every son of closes the Methodist Church at Walterboro. her soil."

Judge Mackey as Lothario.

Ex-Judge Thomas J. Mackey, of whom South Carolinians have very lively recollections, has been figuring in a new role. Some weeks ago he went to Bismarck, Dakota, in company with a handsome woman styling herself "Mrs. Witherbee," and put up at the biggest hotel in the city. The two afterwards hired a fine house, and soon the first rumor of war and enlisted as a became the social "guns" of the place. They gave gorgeous entertainments, and were sought after in all directions. Their prestige was at its height. Suddenly there came a fall. A servant girl, who quit because she had not got her wages, shocked people by declaring that the twain were iving as man and wife. Admirers refused to believe, doubters withheld their attentions, but sensible people soon believed the story. Judge Mackey and his alleged niece, traveling to restore her broken health, soon fell into disgrace.

The truth, summed up, seems to be about as follows: Nettie Dunlap, a poor girl of New York, showed magnificent vocal powers. She was educated in music, and soon created a furore. Soon her name was connected in a scandalous way with that of a Western millionaire, but it was claimed that the old gentleman was but her benefactor and foster-father. In February, 1886, she was married, in grand style. to A. Scott Witherbee, of Washingtonthe millionaire attending the wedding and making handsome presents. Things went smoothly for some months, but soon Nettie went West-and went astray. The next thing in order is the suit for divorce, which Witherbee has already commenced. Judge Mackey claims to have his present

Federal Ald to Education.

Mr. Phelan, of Tennessee, has introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitu-

Article XVI, Section 1. Congress shall have power to grant aid to the public school systems of the several States of the Union. Section 2. Aid so granted shall not exceed \$10,000,000 annually, to be distributed pro rata among the States on the basis of

illiteracy.
Section 3. Appropriations so made shall be paid to person or persons designated by complete, it will be one of the most comsuch a company from changing the locawhich shall specify that aid so received the interior of the State. shall be expended for public purposes at !

from the State officer or officers disbursing the same, and if it shall appear from said report that the aid so granted, or any part you see the Watch on the Rhine, too?" of it, has not been expended for public school purposes, then it may withhold A small boy who no harm apprehended Bishop Keane says that several milcqual to that not expended.

To the tree top serenely ascended,
For an immature peach

Adam was the first man to sell a race.

Still Greater Prosperity Predicted.

Judging from observation and the expressed opinions of the leading business men of the South, we think it perfectly safe to predict a greater activity in general business for the coming year than we have had for the year that is just closed. There is not a single enterprise that has been inaugurated during the present year that is showing any signs of weakening; on the to go far to find the reason, and it is contrary, they are giving signs of still greater efforts on the part of owners to push them to early completion and get ready for active business. The tightness of the money market that has prevailed through the South for the past few months has had the effect of causing many to look forward to the future and to be more guarded in their financial operations. It is a fact that many large manufacturing con-cers have found it difficult to call a halt at the closing of the year sufficient to get their as it were running one year into the other. Hundreds of half finished jobs and the venient items for the bookkeeper to handle. very large item, warehouses and stores will also be built in great numbers to say nothing of the buildings for the manufacturing plants that will be erected. Another item conducive to business activity will be the construction f a number of new lines of railroads. While it is true that an almost unlimited number of railroad charters have been granted, it is equally true that quite a number of them will assume shape during the coming year and be completed in the course.—S. B. Lowe, of Chattanooga, in were a few years ago, before this bloody Iron Age.

"No Reflection Intended."

Assistant Architect E. J. Schmitz received yesterday a letter from the State House Commission in answer to his letter asking if any reflection upon his character or competency was implied in the letter of lismissal. The reply, as follows, seems in accord

with the explanation already offered in these columns—that the dismissal was due to she entire stoppage of the work: OFFICE COMPTROLLER GENERAL,

COLUMBIA. S. C., Jan. 11, 1888. Mr. E. J. Schmitz, Columbia, S. C. DEAR SIR: I am instructed to say you, in reply to your letter of the 4th inst., which was duly received, that the Commisssoners of the State House, in reply hereto, have to say that under the recent Act of the General Assembly the duty was imposed upon the Commission to employ a House work, resident in the city of Columbia, and in doing so it was their duty to discharge both Mr. Neilson and yourself, and in the performance of this duty no reflection either upon Mr. Neilson or yourself was intended. Very respectfully,

J. S. VERNER Secretary Commission Columbia Record, Jan. 12.

Wholesome Treatment.

ners seized The lesson was a good one.—Pee Dee grain to season the insects that, but for

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

We are prepared to sell Pianos and Organs of the best make at factory prices for Cash or easy Instalments. Pianos from \$210 up; Organs from \$24 up. The verdict of the people is that they can save the freight and twenty-five per cent. by buying of us. Instruments satisfactory. Order and test in your own homes. Respectfully, N. W. TRUMP,

Columbia, S. C. A man's life may be like an open book: but it is bound to be closed.

are appropriate presents for milkmen. A few Government bonds thrown in do not injure the bonds of matrimony.

The disgusted German was not far wrong when he said, apropos of the telephone. "You begins mit hello, und ends mit ohell." Mr. George T. Reid, of Chappell's, last

five acres. The cotton receipts at Newberry since the 1st of September are 17,773 bales. Twelve negroes left Newberry one day ast week for Little Rock, Arkansas.

year made ninety bales of cotton on eighty-

A telegraph line is to be put up between Bucksville and Conway. The license for selling liquor at Lancaster has been fixed at \$500.

Every dwelling in Lancaster is occupied. Five families wishing to move into town have failed to secure houses Under the principalship of Mr. P.

Rowell, the Graham's graded school is enoying a large patronage. The Bank of Orangeburg has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital in-

vested. The bank has been in operation bout six months. At a recent dinner Mr. Thomas Still, of Barnwell county, had present eight children with their husbands and wives, thirty-four grandchildren, and one great-granchild.

Mr. G. M. Hunter, of Fish Pond, in Barnwell county, this year made 800 gallons sidered you perfect. Let there be the bench. I got on very well until in of syrup from one and three-eights acres. He readily sells his syrup at fifty cents a

The holes for the poles of the telephone line between Edgefield and Johnson have been dug and the line will be in operation in a short time. The dwelling of Dr. J. J. Buster, of

Mount Willing, was burned a few days ago. No insurance. Albert Smith, colored, was killed at Gowdy's store, in Williamsburg county, on January 7, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of J. J. Gowdy. Col. Charles Stewart and family, of Scotand, who spent the last two winters in Murat, who now lives in Russia. She Aiken, have taken a furnished house there for the winter.

Mr. E. B. Biggers since the middle of December has bought at Rock Hill 8,246 bales of cotton for Carroll & Stacy. Mr. G. L. Clamp, of Newberry county,

last year made forty-eight bushels of corn on one and a half acres. Mr. Karl Wagner, of the same county, made thirty-five bushels on one acre. A young white man, by the name of

Yately, was killed a few days ago near Midway by a timber cart passing over his head. He fell from the mule he was riding directly in front of one of the immense wheels of the cart. The Aiken passenger depot is being handsomely repaired and improved by the South Carolina Railroad Company. When

A lady who had been abroad was describ once.

Section 4. Congress shall not supervise the expenditure of the appropriations herein provided for; but it may require a report from the State officer or officers disbursing. it!" gushed a sweet companion; "I am so interested in such foreign sights. And did

> That hung out of reach: The funeral was largely attended.

A Plea For The Birds.

I have read a good deal about the damage done in late years by chinch bugs, army worms, curculio, borers and other insects "too numerous to mention;" but few of the writers seem to think or be conscious of the real reason for the increasing number and harmfulness of these pests. But we do not have found in the widespread and outrageous destruction of our birds. Think of the enormous number of small birds required to deck ladies' hats nowadays: and of the ruined crops of hundreds of farmers and fruit growers in the United States, and ask if the latter is not the result of the former. Of course it is; no one will or can dispute it. What is to be done? Something; and no time should be lost in doing it. The American Humane Society is, I think, doing stand in corsequence of such large volumes a good work in this direction, and of orders that have been coming in, thus would in time blot out the bird-killing business, especially as an adjunct to the millinery trade of the country; but it taking of new contracts are not very con- cannot work a reform soon enough to satisfy the pressing necessities of the There is going to be a much greater amount agricultural interests. We must appeal of building done this year than in the past. to law to stop this indirect hatching and Dwelling houses in particular will form a raising of myriads of insects to destroy the crops of the farmer, fruit grower and market gardener.

I do not think a law against catching birds would do much good, for it would not be enforced; but I think a law prohibiting milliners, both wholesale and retail, from handling these ghostly ornaments would have the desired effect, and with such a law we might, in time, have our birds as plentiful and useful as they war on them began. But small birds are not the only in-

sect enters that are being exterminated for frivolous purposes. The prairie chickens are falling by the thousand by the ruthless hand of the market shooter -that vile blot upon the human race; cruel as a fiend; grasping as a miser; lazy as a sloth; brainless as an idiot, and for harmfulness ranking next to the devil himself. Why allow this low-lived specimen of humanity to ply his dastardly and destructive work under the very nose of the farmer he is injuring? Why not send him to the poorhouse, asylum or penitentiary, where he could be kept with much less expense to the farmers, who are now supporting him? But here is a point that puzzles me. Is it the shot, the blood, the broken rie chicken meat such a delicacy? tame fowl were brought on the table in

bones, or the feathers, that makes prai-Superintendent Architect of the State the condition in which the prairie chicken is usually served, it would be considered entirely unfit to eat; so I don't think the epicurean public would lose much if prairie chicken shooting should be prohibited by law the year | real water. So with beef tea, as comround, for at least five years, and longer if the birds were not plentiful enough at the end of that time. I think there would be little or no objection to such a law. Every sportsman in the United States would like it, and of course every During the exercises of a prayer-meet- farmer would commend it; even the ing among the prisoners in the jail Sun-day, Joe Smith, a negro charged with had brains enough to comprehend its murder, amused himself and disturbed advantages, for now he can hardly earn the other prisoners by singing and fifty cents a day, owing to the scarcity dancing to a lively tune and by striking of game, while five years of this law and kicking his fellow prisoners while would be likely to leave a flock of the turbed those collected at the front win- they would injure the crops then; surely dows that the sermon preached in the no candid person can think that. From Church just in front of the jail could not | April 1st to July 15th there is no grain for them to get, so during that time | matter is present as well as the salts of him and confined him in the dangeon. On | they are waging a war of extermina-Monday morning they called in jailor tion upon a great many kinds of harm- auid food. - Good Housekeeping. Rowell, stretched the offender on the ful insects, and when the grain does floor, and after stripping him, gave him come they still prefer insects for the as sound a thrashing as a man ever gets. most of their food, and only pick a little

> insects again. Now here is a chance for some law Who will come to the front and save the farmer's crops from the ravages

them, would do more damage on an

acre than the birds would do on ten.

glory. less hunter?-J. K. McBroom, in Farm, Stock and Home. The Love and Respect of Children. critical period their children are passing through from the third to the sixth vear, they would exercise more than particular fashion, whether by accident

mother. He should always bear in of a costly gift. It is at this time that dren. The first thing a child should be fad. -Boston Herald. taught-is respect for his parents and elders; affection comes naturally with most children and is the most valuable aid in gaining control of their actions: next to that is respect, without it very little can be accomplished for the child's I thought of making my fortune in the welfare. Parents should bear this in mind that children lose respect very soon upon hearing them disagree; using bitter, cutting words to each other. This the time, but which I can laugh at now is inflicting the first actual pain these baby hearts have been called upon to ing for something to turn up, the local bear. In the presence of this the child experiences conflicting emotions, which him. No one regarded the incident as ends in pity for one parent and contempt for the other. O parent, pause, of a new man some one was wanted to consider before you lose this hold on "teach school," and with my proverbial the little being who has heretofore con- good nature I agreed to step in and fill unanimity of purpose in act, word and one of the reading books we came across deed before these little creatures, who the word "Hezekiah," which seemed an are so susceptible to every new impres- impassable barrier. I told the first boy sion, if you would preserve their love to spell it, when to my surprise he call and respect. - Mrs. Ellis L. Mumma, in | ed the third letter "zee." In England

Good Housekeeping. The prince of Mingrella, lately spoken of in connection with the throne of new nomenclature to Southern ignor-Bulgaria, is described as a broken-down ance. All down the class went that debauchee. He is physically deformed fatal letter, and as I passed each boy I and intellectually incapable. He is began to grow dimly conscious of the fond of practical jokes, and is regarded fact that I was being regarded as a by his friends as a farceur. The sister of the prince is the wife of Achille was a short, stubby creature, without and 13 who didn't know their alphabet. beauty or presence, but rich, in consideration of which the Empress Eugenie arranged the marriage for the Murats. The prince has American relations, by marriage, at least, since Murat's mother was an' American-a Miss school-master arrived, for a regiment of Fraser.

Parents who lie awake nights worrying about their daughters and their daughters' best young men will thank the Judge for a kind suggestion. An ingenious contrivance connects the parlor clock with a "God Bless Our Home' motto on the wall. The machine is set so that at 11 o'clock the Languages at Martha Washington Colmotto unfolds and this legend ap- lege, Abingdon, Va. pears: Gas out and dog unchained at 11:05. Good night!" At the same gorg .- The Judge.

"You have insulted me, sir, and 1 demand an apology," angrily said one politician to another. "How?" inquired the other. "You said I was a liar, sir."
"O, did I?" "Yes, sir, you did, and I want an apology." "Well, you can have it. I'll take it back. I don't know whether you are a har or not" "Thanks. Come, have something."-Washington Critic.

Important Truths About Beef Tea. | Lincoln and the "Clary's Grove

To give beef tea alone to a sick person is to give him a stone when he asks for bread. It is not a food, it is a stimulant! This is the startling information that we read in Dr. Fothergill's Manual of Dietetics, published by William Wood & Co. When flesh is boiled its albumen is coagulated, and beef tea as ordinarily prepared contains no albumen. It is practically destitute of matter that can ever form tissue, and is equally without value as fuel food.

Says Sir William Roberts: "There is widespread public misapprehension in regard to the nutritive value of beef tea. The notion prevalls that the nourishing qualities of the meat pass into the decoction and that the dry, hard remnant of the meat fiber which remains undissolved is exhausted of its nutriment properties. In making common beef tea the ingredients which pass into solution are the rapid extractives and aslines of the meat, and nothing more, except some trifling amount of gelatine. The meat remnants, on the other hand, contain the actual nutriment of the meat; and if this be beaten to a paste with a spoon, or pounded in a mortar, and duly flavored with salt and other condiments, it constitutes not only a highly nourishing and agreeable, but also an exceedingly digestible, form of food."

Dr. King Chambers gives directions for preparing nutritious beef tea: Make the cook understand that the virtue of beef tea is to contain all the contents and flavors of lean beef in a liquid form; and that its vices are to be sticky and strong and to set like a hard jelly when cold. Let her take half a pound of freshly killed beef for every pint of beef tea required, and remove all fat, sinew, veins and bone. Let it be cut into pieces under half an inch square, and soak for twelve hours in one-third of the water. Let it then be taken out and simmered for two hours in the remaining two thirds of the water, the quantity lost by evaporation being replaced from time to time. The boiling liquor is then to be poured on the cold liquor in which the meat was soaked. The solid meat is to be dried, pounded in a mortar, freed from all stringy parts and · mixed with the rest. This has been termed "whole" beef tea.

I can see sundry readers, says Dr. Fothergill, having been driven past the stage of incredulity by the hard logic of facts, wringing their hands in anguish over the thought of departed relatives who have been practically starved to death on beef tea. The mistaken views about the nutritive value of beef tea have been murderous. As a food, it is but the mirage of water seen by the thirsty traveler in the desert; there is no monly prepared, it is not a food, but a

"Whole" beef tea is no doubt a good food; very good in convalescence from acute diseases, when wasted muscular tissue has to be repaired. But in many cases it is open to question whether so much albuminous matter is either good or desirable. When this is not used, there should be added a teaspoonful of any baked flour to a teaspoonful of ordinary beef tea, and some salt. Wellbaked flour is largely changed into soluble dextrine; and beef tea, containing some such addition, is a capital food. If the baked flour be made from unbolted flour, then some albuminoid the grain. Such will make an ideal

The Latest Fad in Osculation.

The little god of love will possibly laugh in his sleeve, if ever be wears one, to learn there is a new kiss. It is Then the grain is harvested inside of a ticklish subject to deal with, for everytwo weeks after it becomes eatable for body supposes he or she understands them, when they have to fall back on the art of this expression of affection, and will feel aggrieved to be told there's something new about so old a chestmaker to cover himself all over with nut. Nevertheless, society has been stirred by the intelligence that it is now. the proper caper to imprint a salute on of insects, and the birds from the merci- the tip of the nose when friends desire to be particularly demonstrative. The courtly kiss upon the hand, the warmer osculation of the lips, have been thrown into social darkness by no less an arbiter than the Princess of Wales! It If mothers could only realize what a appears that this lovely specimen of royalty was observed kissing her sisterin-law, the Princess Waldemar, in this ordinary care during that time. Not or intention the observer fails to state, New Year's Note-Patent leather pumps only physically but mentally and mor- and immediately the idea caught on to ally are they undergoing a change; a the flattering crowd of courtiers. When change for better or worse, according | two ladies meet or part now it won't be to the care and attention they receive | 'My dear! (kiss on the right cheek) from their mothers and fathers. A how glad I am to see you" (kiss for the father is no more exempt from certain left cheek)—but the gushing pair will duties towards his offspring than the just light on the tips of each other's noses, like two birds pecking at a lump mind that his assistance in the control of sugar. This fashionable kiss has its of the children is of more value to his advantage, as will be seen at once. tired wife than the presentation to her There can be no disturbance of "makeup." No one understands that better children begin to notice papa's and than the lovely Princess. The French mamma's bearing towards one another; kiss on the forehead, emblematic of let this always be one of perfect court- chastity and deep devotion, is routedesy and respect. Nothing so quickly foot, horse, and dragoons-by this new destroys respect for parents as constant bickering in the presence of their chillar, considering it is the latest London

I am a Welchman by birth and education, and when I landed in America South. I didn't succeed. That, however, doesn't matter. But I remember an incident at which I didn't laugh at as often as you like. While I was waitschool-master got a bullet sent into extraordinary, but pending the arrival and Wales, and indeed everywhere I had been, the last letter of the alphabet was called "zed," and I attributed the lunatic. During the recess I expressed surprise, at the boarding-house where I was staying, at the ignorance of boys of 12 The laughter which greeted the recital rather discomfited me, and when I was finally enlightened I felt smaller than ever, either before or since. The schoolhouse had to remain closed till the new soldiers could not have induced me to enter it again. The nickname "Zed" clung to me until I shook the dust of that little town off my feet and came further North .-- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Youngblood of Columbus, Miss., has been elected to the Chair of Modern

A tattooing studio is a New York atat 11:05. Good night!" At the same traction. Sailors are the best patrons. time a lever connected with the clock One of the visitors recently had the pounds vigorously and repeatedly on a cpitaph from his wife's tombstone reproduced on his chest.

> one finger a ring, suddenly appeared, raised the chimney from the lighted lamp to a height of six inches or more, moved it toward the astonished observer a short distance and then dropped it to different specimens of rock are found the floor. The man has the broken chimney in proof of the truth of the there, and their formation is complex and in tricate, so the surveyors say. _ ... story.

Boys."

fellows who were called the "Clary's Grove Boys." Once or twice a week they descended upon the village and passed the day in drinking, fighting, and brutal horse-play. If a .strange appeared in the place, he was likely to suffer a rude initiation into the social life of New Salem at the hands of these jovial savages. Sometimes he was nailed up in a hogshead and rolled down hill, sometimes he was insulted into a fight and then mauled black and blue; for despite their pretensions to chivalry they had no scruples about fair play or any such superstitions of civilization. At joy and not pain around us. first they did not seem inclined to molest young Lincoln. His appearance did not invite insolence; his reputation for strength and activity was a greater protection to him than his inoffensive good nature. But the loud admiration of Offutt gave them umbrage. It led to dispute, contradictions, and finally to a formal banter to a wrestling-match. Lincoln was greatly averse to all this "wooling and pulling," as he called it. But Offutt's indiscretion had made it necessary for him to show his mettle. Jack Armstrong, the leading bully of the gang, was selected to throw him, and expected an easy victory. But he soon found himself in different hands from any he had heretofore engaged with. Seeing he could not manage the tall stranger, his friends swarmed in, and by kicking and tripping nearly succeeded in getting Lincoln down. At this, as has been said of another hero. "the spirit of Odin entered into him, and putting forth his whole strength, he held the pride of Clary's Grove in his arm, like a child, and almost choked the exuberant life out of him. For a moment a general fight seemed inevitable; but Lincoln, standing undismayed with his back to the wall, looked so formidable in his defiance that an honest admiration took the place of momentary fury and his initiation was over. As to Armstrong, he was Lincoln's friend and sworn brother as soon as he recovered the use of his larynx, and the bond thus strangely created lasted through life. Lincoln had no mouth. further occasion to fight his own battles while Armstrong was there to act as his champion. The two friends, although so widely different, were helpful to each other afterwards in many ways, and Lincoln made ample amends for the liberty his hands had taken with Jack's throat, by saving, in a memorable trial,

his son's neck from the halter. This incident, trivial and vulgar as if Lincoln's life. His behavior in this ignoble scaffle did the work of years for him, in giving him the position he required in the community where his lot was cast. He became from that moment, in a certain sense, a personage, with a name and standing of his own. The verdict of Clary's Grove was unanimous that he was "the cleverest fellow that had ever broke into the settlement." He did not have to be constantly scuffling to guard his self-respect, and at the same time he gained the good-will of the better sort by his evident peaceableness and integrity .-Nicolay and Hay's Lincoln; Century.

The Greatness of Garrett. The part that Robert Garrett bears towards the social life of Baltimore is large. He is rich, sociable and generous. He is a constant contributor to private and public charities, and no worthy relief fund escapes without a large donation from him. Many Philadelphians know what his hospitality is. On unusual occasions his dinners are very splendid affairs, but it is when he entertains a half dozen friends, or more, at his country house that he plays the host in his most genial and captivating way. No man is better known in Baltimore. It is a curiosity to see him walk up Charles street. He wears a beaming smile and he seems to speak to every other person he meets. The other day when he arrived from Europe he started from the Stock Exchange to his office, two squares distant. It took him over two hours to reach his office, and when he did get there he had shaken two hundred or three hundred hands and had talked to several hundred persons without giving them the slightest reason why Baltimore and Ohio stock had jumped up a dozen points the first day he arrived in Baltimore. As | to Mr. Garrett's much-discussed clothes, it is sufficient to say that he is an eminently well-dressed man. He is given to the acquirement of the finest things that money can buy. He has a new \$500,000 house. He has splendid horses and he has handsome and stylish clothes and plenty of them, but to call him a fop is to do him a great injustice. It may be added that he occasionally attempts speech-making, but the friends who know him best and who have heard his speeches give him no en-couragement in this direction, for he is a modest man, and modest men are not always good orators.-Philadelphia

Press.

Taste at Home. Art is not confined to big and expenrive paintings, marbles and ornamental bric-a-brac or to old silver plate. One with a very limited salary may enjoy the pleasure-within his means-of having as artistic a home as the receipient of an income of thousands. Some bunches of flowers here and there, a few the essentials in the way of ornament are named at once. For one poor shilling a week a wife can buy blossoms enough to make her home look bright and blooming from January to December. Even with a very small salary this is a sum which may indeed be well spent upon the daily beautification of the house. Pictures, too, are almost as cheap as wall paper. Even those given away by some business houses as advertisements are sometimes pleasing enough to be an addition to any room. A common carrot will throw out broad, green, feathery fronds if supplied with a little water daily in a small hole in the top; will thrive and make a thing of real beauty, to say nothing of the deight to be found in watching the tiny eaflets grow. A sponge filled full of flax seed, kept wet and hung in the window, will soon make a beautiful ball of the daintiest, freshest green.

A few sprays of a plant called "Wandering Jew." which any florist will Three weeks ago he became perfectly gladly give away (or sell a great news- helpless and suffered dreadfully. paperful for 10 cents), will grow in a charcoal in the water will keep it sweet and all pain has ceased and he can now and fresh.

The bulb of a hyacinth will cost one row them will cost another, but both him. he bulb and the glass will last winter after winter, keeping a yearly blossom hidden away to gladden your eyes when tired of the dreary grayness of the cold weather. In fact, it only requires a careful

housewife with her watchful eye- ever searching for the things within her means, and at an almost infinitesimal outlay the home may not only be attractive but artistic. A St. Louis clergyman preached last

Sunday night against the ballet in opera. He probably thinks, and right While a man was going to bed in St. ly too, that old ladies should be at he louis lately, a small hand, wearing on in the evening.—New Haven News. ly too, that old ladies should be at home The geological survey proves that the Hoosac mountain, Massachusetts, is as little understood by scientific men as any other range in the country. Five

Although he covets it from birth. Public opinion at New Salem was formed by a crowd of ruffianly young And covets it through life's brief span, Man never, never gets the earth, It is the earth that gets the man.

> Lit Out-A runaway match. A winter resort-The open fireplace. A Yard Stick-One of your clothes poles. The oyster-opener's duty is on the raw

material A Chicago editor discourteously refers t a woman as "ugly enough to stop a clock." The vinegar trust is the latest. It is said to be a very sweet thing for those who are

on the inside. There is no beautifier of complexion or form of behavior like the wish to scatter

"Picturesque" is a great "society" now. It is used to describe almost everything except griddle cakes. The people in the audience who talk continually during the progress of a play should learn the deaf and dumb alphabet

It is no great credit for the worm to turn when stepped upon. A barrel hoop will do the same thing. She-Lan' ob de liben, Brudder Eli! Did you come on de kyars, or by private

conweyance? He-Private conweyance, chile-I walked. Little Tommy-Ma, wouldn't it be nice if you had the toothache, 'stead of Bridget? Mrs. Blueblood-Why, my son? Tommy -'Cause you could take your teeth out;

she can't. A person makes better time by going It is generally the fast trains that are behind time; an accommodation always makes connections.

There is a mountain of coal in Wild Horse Valley, Wyoming, which has been burning for thirty years. It sends up dense volumes of smoke. Son-Papa, how do they catch lunatics?

Cynical Father-With diamond necklaces, decollette dresses and fourteen-button gloves, my boy. In round numbers it takes a billion dol-

ars in money, coin and paper, to meet the normal, every-day currency demands of the American people. Ruskin says, "Man should resemble a river." Some men do in one respect, at

least. The biggest part of them is their "Yes, indeed," said Mrs. Parvenu; "between weddings and funerals and dress-

making we are all kept on a perfect chaos in society.' Dar is two kinds o' men what tells stories.

One talks ter 'muze you, de udder one talks to 'muze hisse'f. It won't be hard fur you ter 'cide which one does the mos' talking. When a man in a responsible position makes too much show of his piety, and may seem, was of great importance in | says, "I am holier than thou," it is time to examine his books and count his cash before he skips.

"How old are you, Mary?" asked Mrs. Blank of her housemaid. "Well, mum, I'm just 26, but when I put my money in the bank I told the man I was a great deal older, so's I'd get more interest on it. When ice is thick and deep's the snow,

And winter days are drear O! Man wants but little here below Zero. The despondent papa of a newly born No. 5 girl was asked the other day what he had called the child. "Chestnuts," was

the grim reply; and congratulations were reserved. Robbie-Mamma, doesn't it make you hands warm to spank me? Mamma-Why, yes, Robbie, it does. Robbie-Wouldn't it do just as well, then, mamma, to go and

hold 'em over the register? The men-physicians, scientists, and others-who lost their lives while assending high mountains in foreign lands, were probably among those who looked upon the small boy who cracks a dynamite cap as a first-class idiot. -

At a christening, while the minister was giving a certificate, he happened to say, "Let me see—this is the 30th." "The hirtieth!" exclaimed the in lignant mother; 'indeed, it is only the eleventh.' A hen owned by Mr. Flynn, of Russia

ville, Ind., recently laid an egg on which the words, "In God We Trust," were plainly imprinted. This might be all right if the bird had been an eagle, but it seems rather bad form in a hen. The plan of living within one's carnings, and steadily laying aside something, however little, for a rainy day, looks to be very

simple and easy, but in fact it is the hardest thing that the average citizen has to learn in his efforts to get ahead in the world. Genius recognizes that it speaks no longer for a tribe, or a nation, but for all the world. What sharper contrast can there be than that between Homer singing hexameters to a village crowd in Thessaly and Homer annotated by Gladstone and pub-

lished in languages spoken by 400,000,000 of people. The Assembly now in session at Albany is an interesting body. It has both Water and Frost, one Weed, a Bush and a Coon. It holds the Fort while one of its member is Hunting. One of its statesmen is known to be Prime and other Mabie. Brown, Green and White give color to the body. One member is Moody and another Savery. There is one Church and, naturally, Knapp. Mr. Gallagher is on hand to 'let 'er go' if the necessity for such a step should arise. In this Mr. Gallup stands

A TONGUE IN KNOTS.

ready to aid him.

I contracted malaria in the swamps of Louisiana while working for the telegraph company, and used every kind of medicine I could hear of without relief. I at last succeeded in breaking the fever, but it cost me over \$100.00, and then my system was prostrated and saturated with malarial poison and I became almost helpless. I finally came here, my mouth pretty pictures, a. few good books and so filled with sores that I could scarcely eat, and my tongue raw and filled with little knots. Various remedies were resorted to without effect. I bought two bottles of B. B. B. and it has cured and strengthened me. All sores of my mouth are healed and my tongue entirely clear of knots and soreness, and I feel like a new man. Jackson, Tenn., April 20, 1886.

A. F. BRITTON. STIFF JOINTS. A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF SCROFULA

AND RHEUMATISM. I have a little boy twelve years old whose knees have been drawn almost double and his joints are perfectly stiff, and he has been in this condition three years, unable to walk. During that time the medical board of London county examined him and pronounced the disease scrofula and prescribed, but no benefit ever derived. I then used a much advertised preparation without benefit.

A friend who had used B. B. B. ad lass of water all winter long. A bit of | vised its use. He has used one bottle walk. This has been a most wonderful action, as his complaint had baffled hilling, the peculiar glass vase used to everything. I shall continue to use it on MRS. EMMA GRIFFITHS. Unitia, Tenn., March 2, 1886.

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Having tested B. B. B. and found it to be all that is claimed for it, I commend it to any and every one suffering from blood poison. It has done me more good for less money and in a shorter space of time than any blood purifier I ever used. I owe the comfort of my life to its use, for I have been troubled with a severe form of blood poison for 5 or 6 years and found no relief equal to that given by the use of B. B. B. W. C. McGAUHEY.

Webb City, Ark., May 3, 1886.



from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, to the worst Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benism influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Kash. Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hippioint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

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CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, it taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierces thought scriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterntive, of blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

eases of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

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